

THE

# ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER,

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## THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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### Monthly Summary.

**DOMESTIC.**—Our last Number having been made up of the Society's Annual Report, and of the record of the proceedings at the Annual Meeting, at the London Tavern, on the 20th May, we were compelled to defer the introduction of our usual Summary. We therefore resume our monthly statement from the May Number of the *Reporter*.

Mr. Eyre has been appointed Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica. Mr. Musgrave Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent. The Hon. Mannors Sutton Governor of Trinidad. Mr. Rawson Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope, Governor of the Bahamas; and Mr. Berkeley, Colonial Secretary at Honduras, Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent.

On Monday evening, the 16th May ult., on the resumption of the annual sittings of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church—the Rev. Dr. King—Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Hutton, of Paisley, presented an "overture," praying for inquiry into the operation of a resolution of the Synod, passed in 1855, with regard to the case of native members of the church in Old Calabar. It was contended that the system on which the Missionaries had been acting in that quarter, in allowing church members to purchase slaves for the purpose of retaining them under the designation of "servants," tended to foster and encourage Slavery. This interpretation was rejected by Dr. Somerville in a lengthened speech, and, after some discussion, a motion for a Committee of Inquiry was rejected by a considerable majority in favour of another declaring confidence in the Mis-

sion Board, the Secretary, and the Missionaries.\*

The ratifications of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the Netherlands and Liberia have been exchanged by Baron Bentinck and Mr. G. Ralston, the plenipotentiaries for their respective States.

On Sunday the 19th ult., the notorious pirate *Alabama*, Captain Semmes, steamed out of Cherbourg harbour, into which she had put to refit, and attacked the United States' steam sloop-of-war, *Kearsarge*, Captain Winslow. The *Kearsarge* had long been on the watch for the *Alabama*, and blockaded her in Cherbourg. At a distance of about eight miles from the port, the engagement commenced, and, in rather more than an hour, terminated in the sinking of the *Alabama*. Captain Semmes, and a number of the crew were picked up by a private yacht, the *Deerhound*, belonging to a Mr. Lancaster, of Liverpool, who conveyed Captain Semmes and his men to Southampton. The boats of the *Kearsarge* also rescued a number more of the *Alabama's* crew, who are prisoners of war. The *Kearsarge* went into Cherbourg. Both vessels were pretty evenly matched. Thus has terminated the career of the most notorious corsair on record.

**AFRICA.**—On the 15th March ultimo, the King of Dahomey attacked Abbeokuta, with an army reported to have been 14,000 strong, but was repulsed with a

\* We regret that our limited space precludes us from republishing the proceedings *in extenso*, which were extremely interesting. We should have recorded our vote with the minority.—(Ed. A. S. R.)

loss of one-fourth in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

A new weekly paper, called the *Sierra Leone Observer and Commercial Advocate*, has been issued at Freetown, Sierra Leone. It presents, as a distinctive feature, a summary of local news, which we hope to see extended to other parts of the coast.

An exhibition of specimens of native art, manufactures, agriculture, live stock, and useful articles of every kind, is to take place in Freetown, in December 1864, under the patronage of the Governor: the Vice-Presidents and managing Committee comprise the chief West-African functionaries and persons of local influence.

SPAIN.—The *Correspondencia de Espana* of the 4th ultimo, states that General Dulce is continuing his active hostility to the slave-trade into Cuba; and that, including a cargo of 470 Bozals recently captured by the Spanish war-steamer *Guadalquivir*, and the whole placed in the power of the authorities, six out of the seven vessels known to have sailed from Africa, for Cuba, since Dulce has been in office, have been taken.

UNITED STATES. — *Congressional*. — A Committee of Congress has issued a report, stating that the massacre by General Forrest after the capture of Paducah had been confirmed by personal investigation.

The following is the joint resolution for amending the Constitution, as it passed the Senate on Friday the 8th of May.

“Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, a part of the said Constitution, namely:

“ARTICLE XIII. Sec. 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.”

The House of Representatives has rejected the above Resolution.

Both Houses of Congress have voted to give the coloured soldiers the same pay and privileges as the white.

The House of Representatives, on the 13th ult., repealed the Fugitive Slave Law by a vote of 84 against 58.

A Mr. Fishback had presented himself at Washington as a regularly-elected United-States Senator from Arkansas. It is a

curious fact that he not only signed the ordinance of Secession as a member of the Convention which took Arkansas out of the Union, but actually entered the rebel military service, and fought against General Lyon in the battle of Wilson's Creek, one of the earlier and most important actions of the war. Mr. Fishback is the first Senator who has presented credentials which base their claim for validity upon the fact, that all the conditions prescribed by Mr. Lincoln in his amnesty proclamation have been fully complied with, and hence the question of his admission becomes a very important one. The Republicans, therefore, must now either approve Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction, or they must disapprove it. Joint caucuses of the supporters of the administration both in the Senate and House had been held to determine this important matter.

*The War.* — In our last Summary we stated that, at the date of the then most recent advices, the two opposing armies on the Potomac were in observation, with every indication of a speedy forward movement. Without going into details, which would be out of place in a mere summary, we may record that General Grant, having matured his plans, commenced putting them into force by crossing the Rapidan with his cavalry on the night of Tuesday, the 3rd of May, the infantry following on the 4th. After a series of manœuvres, the two armies found themselves in position on the 5th, at a place called Wilderness, which embraces the old battle-field of Chancellorsville. The engagement at once commenced, and continued, with the most determined fierceness, during that and the next day, when the Confederate General Lee retired to Spottsylvania Court House, pursued by Grant. Spottsylvania is an important point on the direct road to Richmond. Fighting continued, though of a desultory kind, until both armies were once more front to front at this place. On Sunday morning, the 8th, another sanguinary pitched battle ensued, which was continued until the 12th, terminating with the retreat of Lee to another position, on the North Anna River, still closely pursued, but evincing no signs of giving up. The slaughter on both sides, during these eight days of almost uninterrupted fighting, was dreadful. It is stated that the killed, wounded, and disabled, on both sides, amounted to quite 80,000 men. The Federal General Sedgwick was amongst the killed, and General Longstreet of the Confederates amongst the wounded. Lee having entrenched himself in a strong position on the Chickahominy, Grant found it impossible to dislodge him without an enor-

mous sacrifice of life; and the latest news are to the effect that he was manœuvring upon a new base, from the James Peninsula, occupying the same ground as M'Clellan did after his ineffectual attempt to push through Lee's forces. Grant, however, having secured Washington against attack, is free to move against Richmond from the south-east, which his predecessor was unable to do, for fear of exposing the capital.

In accordance with Grant's general plan, a *corps d'armée*, under Butler, was rapidly conveyed to City Point, on the James River, on the 5th, supported by a number of monitors and gun-boats. The intention was to make a demonstration against Richmond from that point, and to occupy Beauregard and his forces, consisting of 30,000 men, so as to prevent him from reinforcing Lee. Another most important object of the movement was the destruction of the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, one of the main trunk lines of communication between Richmond and the southern portion of the Confederacy. The other line is that from Richmond to Danville on the southern boundary of Virginia, from whence a road, long projected, was to connect it with one of the North-Carolina roads, leading through the heart of the Atlantic seaboard States. The tapping of these Richmond roads severs all communication by rail between Virginia and the South. Accordingly, 3000 cavalry, under General Kantz, advanced simultaneously from Suffolk, forced the Blackwater, and burnt the railway bridge at Stoney Creek, below Petersburg, cutting Beauregard's forces in two at that point. This General, however, attacked Butler within his lines, under cover of a dense fog, but was driven back. The latest advices state that Butler is safely entrenched at Bermuda Hundred, about ten miles from Richmond, and his forces occupy in security the peninsula between the James and the Appotomax rivers. The Federals had also cut the Danville junction, and held the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, besides having destroyed the bridge across the Appotomax, effectually severing the communication of the Confederates with the south-west. Sheridan's cavalry joined Butler on the peninsula, after marching round Lee's rear, between the 1st and 2d defences of Richmond, and destroying the railroad at Beaver-Dam. He encountered J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry, which he engaged and routed, with the loss of its celebrated commander. Sheridan has since started on an extensive raid against the railroad communications of Richmond, making his way towards Lynchburg *via* Charlottesville.

Admonished by the failures of his pre-

decessors, or prompted by superior military aptitude, Grant seems to have resolved not to leave his adversary a chance of making, in safety, a diversion against Washington. A *corps d'armée* under Crouch and Sigel was therefore detached from Winchester to clear and keep free the Shenandoah Valley, and to cut the Virginia central railroad at Stanton. This movement does not appear to have succeeded at once, in consequence of some error on the part of Sigel, who was forthwith removed from command. Later advices, however, state that Generals Crook and Averill had effected a junction, defeating the Confederates with heavy loss; and later, that General Hunter had defeated another body of them under Jones—who was killed—and was actually occupying Stanton. A glance at the map (we recommend Bacon's) will make it apparent, that the Confederates are being gradually hemmed in, and isolated from their communications with the other States, and that Richmond is being approached from three sides.

A very important campaign has, in the interim, been progressing in the south-west, under General Sherman, opposed to the Confederate General Johnston. On the 5th May, Sherman's forces moved out from Chattanooga towards Northern Alabama and Georgia. At Resaca a heavy engagement took place, resulting in the defeat of Johnston—though not without great loss on the part of the Federals—since which time Sherman has gradually penetrated further and further, Johnston abandoning Rome, Kingston, Cassville, and the line of the Etowah River, leaving roads and bridges intact. Atlanta (Ga.) is the point for which Sherman is making, and it remains to be seen whether he has been decoyed by Johnston some seventy miles into the heart of Georgia, to be suddenly fallen upon and annihilated, or whether Johnston's retreat is the result of weakness. The Federal General Sturgiss had been attacked and defeated, after a desperate fight, by a large force under Generals Forrest (of Fort Pillow renown), Lee, and Roddy. Sturgiss lost his artillery and waggon-train. This force was said to have been detached for the express purpose of operating in the rear of Sherman.

But the Federals have not been everywhere entirely successful. Early in April, General Banks, who was making a forced march across Louisiana, unexpectedly came up, at Sabine Cross Roads, with the Confederate army, 15,000 strong, under General Kirby Smith, when a severe fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of Banks. Reinforcements having come up, Banks took up a position the next day at a place



called Pleasant Hill, and awaiting the attack of his adversary, drove his forces from the field in the most desperate confusion, inflicting awful loss, and breaking up, for the time, the Confederate army in Louisiana. He was, however, himself too much crippled to pursue his advantage, and fell back to Nachitoches, to recruit. His losses are estimated at from 3000 to 4000 men, 18 guns, 300 waggons, containing a large quantity of stores, and a million of dollars in greenbacks.

The latest news from Banks is to the effect that he had once more reached the Mississippi, where he would confine his operations to keeping that river clear.

Almost simultaneously with Banks' disaster, the Confederate General Hoke assaulted and captured Plymouth, North Carolina, after a gallant defence by the garrison under General Wessels. It is stated that his forces killed 150 negroes, who were in the fort, and after the garrison had capitulated. A Confederate ram also ran down the river, sank two gunboats, and disabled a third.

*Miscellaneous.*—The prospective election for the Presidency has brought two political parties into the field. One is the "National Unionist," represented at a Convention held at Baltimore on the ult., which nominated Mr. Lincoln; the other, the "Radical Democracy," also represented at a Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, and whose nominee is General Fremont. In another column will be found the "platform" of these parties. Both candidates have accepted the nomination, but it is confidently anticipated that Mr. Lincoln will be re-elected.

Louisiana was proclaimed a free State on the 11th of May.

The *New-York World* says that the whole amount of the public debt, including all suspended requisitions, is now 1,734,236,463 dollars (346,847,292*l.*), of which amount 462,668,899 dollars are in legal tender and other notes not bearing interest.

Mr. Attorney-General Bates has decided that coloured chaplains are entitled to receive the same pay as white chaplains, namely, 100 dollars a month, and two daily rations.

In Washington and Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, there are now in successful operation nine evening schools for freedmen, all conducted by volunteer teachers.

Joshua R. Giddings, the well-known abolitionist, died suddenly at Montreal, Canada, on the 29th May, in his sixty-ninth year.

During the war, the total contributions from Northern States, counties, and towns, for the aid and relief of soldiers and their

families, have amounted to over 187,000,000 dols. (dols. 187,209,608.62); for the care and comfort of soldiers, by associations and individuals, to over dols. 24,000,000 (dols. 24,044,865.96); for sufferers abroad, dols. 380,140.74; while the contributions for freedmen, sufferers by the riot of July and white refugees, have been dols. 639,644.18; making a grand total, exclusive of the expenditure of the Government, of more than dols. 200,000,000 (dols. 212,274,259.49), or 42,454,851*l.* ster.

*West Indies.*—Our files are barren of news.

*British Guiana.*—On the 26th April, Governor Hincks opened the annual session of the Combined Court. The financial condition of the colony is far from satisfactory. The aggregate deficiency to be met in the current year is dols. 141,903, which swells the estimate for the year's expenditure to dols. 1,480,625. The charges for immigration amount to dols. 204,637, being dols. 62,728 in excess of the expenditure under the same head for the previous year. Apart from a sum of dols. 50,853, which the Governor has remitted to the planters on Chinese Immigration Account, they owe the colonial exchequer dols. 11,000 upon the Immigration Fund Account for 1863, a deficit which it is suggested they should make up by an export produce tax.

*Bahamas.*—Nassau, the resort of blockade runners, the capital of a cluster of islets, amongst which the Cuban slavers find shelter, when close run, and where not unfrequently they shift their human cargoes into Spanish vessels, is now infested by a band of individuals, formerly connected with the Charleston press, who have obtained the command of three papers issued in that town. One of them, the *Bahama Herald*, contains an article in the Number for the 28th May ultimo, entitled "The Unpardonable Sin," a fierce and scurrilous diatribe against emancipation and abolitionists, based upon the wicked assumption that the Father of all mankind having created the white race to rule over the black, and the black to be in permanent subjection to the white, it is an "unpardonable sin" to attempt to alter the condition of the enslaved race. The article caused such excitement amongst the coloured people, that a mob attacked the *Herald* office with stones, and a collision with the authorities well nigh ensued. Adopting a wiser course, the *Bahama Friendly Society* convened a public meeting, and passed the following resolutions, which have our cordial concurrence—

Resolution 1st.—"That this meeting notices with very great surprise and regret the



Editorial published in the *Bahama Herald*, under the head 'Unpardonable Sin,' and adopts this mode of expressing their disapproval."

2nd.—"That publications of this nature are calculated to do a great deal of harm in a colony where by far the majority of its inhabitants are persons of colour."

3rd.—"That sentiments such as those enunciated in the said Editorial are such as should not be expressed in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, where all men are free and equal."

*St. Domingo.*—It does not appear that the Spaniards are making real head against the insurrection. The latest accounts record the successful resistance of the Dominicans in many parts of the colony, with here and there a partial success on the part of their opponents.

#### THE FREE-LABOUR MOVEMENT.

WE consider no class of facts of so much interest and importance at the present time, as those which illustrate the progress of the free-labour movement in the Southern States, and feel assured our readers will excuse long extracts bearing on this practical point. "The free negroes won't work," and "free negro labour won't pay," are assertions common in the mouths of the opponents of emancipation. To such no more conclusive reply can be given than a statement of eye-witness facts. We therefore append a copy of a letter, taken from the *Boston Journal* of the 16th April last, and which has been forwarded to us by a friend who recently left England to travel in the freed districts of the South, and gather information for himself.

To the Editor of the *Boston Journal*.

"New Orleans, April 1, 1864.

"Having received an invitation from the Provost-marshal of Jefferson and St. Charles Districts to accompany him upon a trip into the interior, in order to observe the working of the free-labour movement, I gladly availed myself of the privilege, and, a day or two since, seated in his carriage behind a pair of spirited horses, we started from Carrollton, bound 'up the coast,' as it is called, but which, in fact, is up the river. The heavy rain of the previous day had made the travelling somewhat heavy. Here let me observe that the soil below Baton Rouge is composed of the washings of the Mississippi river, and, after a rain, the mud or clay is several inches deep, and adheres with tenacity to every thing it comes in contact with. From what I have heard of Virginia roads I think the description would answer very well for this region. But to return. The day was delightful, the trees seemed alive with feathered songsters, and the air was laden with the perfume of the orange, peach, China rose, and

other trees and plants, which were in blossom. As the land is flat, and the roads run along the river banks just back of the levee, there was, of course, a lack of that diversified scenery one is accustomed to in travelling at the North. The live oak which grows here is a magnificent tree, the branches of some of those which I took the trouble to measure having a spread of from 170 to 250 feet in diameter, or 500 to 750 in circumference. The 'big elm,' or Boston common, is thrown into the shade by them.

"About a mile from Carrollton we passed the encampment of the 9th Connecticut, who have re-enlisted for the war, and are now awaiting transportation home. The regiment now consists of about 500, having suffered severely in the several engagements in which they have taken part. About a mile beyond the 9th Connecticut we came to Camp Parapet, the fortifications of which comprise the defences of New Orleans on the West. It consists of an earthwork extending from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, some three miles in length, surrounded by a ditch twenty feet wide. Every obstruction has been removed in front, so that the enemy has a wide plain to cross without the least protection. A small force could hold it against great odds. It is at present garrisoned by the 12th Maine, Colonel Kimball, and two companies of the 21st Indiana heavy artillery.

"As there is at the present time great interest felt throughout the North in the development of what is called the free-labour movement, I will endeavour to give your readers the benefit of my observations, as well as the experience of those who have been more or less interested in the subject from the commencement. And, here, let me state that I am under great obligations to Provost-marshal Brown for the valuable assistance rendered in obtaining this information.

#### "CONDITION OF THE PLANTATIONS.

"As might be expected from the unsettled condition of the State for the past three years, many of the plantations are in a deplorable condition. Some have only been partially worked, while others remain as they were left by their owners and the negroes. Raids have been made upon them by both parties, and thus, ground between the upper and nether millstone, little remains except the buildings. One gentleman informed me that he lost 136,000 dollars in negroes, 15,000 dollars in mules, a crop of 700 hogsheds sugar, 10,000 to 12,000 barrels corn, and every article of furniture, except in the room where his wife and children were locked up for protection. This is but one instance out of many which could be given. Plantations passed had hundreds of acres of last year's cane, which had grown spontaneously, standing, which could not be gathered for want of labour. As the

government has ordered that every plantation shall be worked the present year, matters will soon wear a better aspect.

"THE PLANTERS, AND HOW THEY LIVE.

"Of course I felt great curiosity to mix personally with those of whom I had heard so much. Setting aside their prejudices in regard to the 'peculiar institution,' I found them to be, as a general thing, men of good culture, frank, open-hearted, and generous, ready to converse upon any topic, and to give all the information in their power. There were some exceptions to this rule—men whose chief business in life seemed to be to 'damn the nigger,' keep a dozen horses and twice that number of hounds, and spend their time and money in drinking whisky, entertaining their friends, and the chase. Whisky is to be found upon every sideboard, and every one is expected to imbibe at least on arrival and departure, and as much oftener as suits his convenience. One who does not, and has not a reasonable excuse for slighting so reasonable a practice, is looked upon at least with pity, if not contempt. Claret is the usual table beverage, and is used at every meal. Although prodigal in every thing which relates to the appetite, 'faring sumptuously every day,' spending their money freely in travelling to Europe, to the White Mountains, Newport, and Saratoga, yet, as a general thing, they occupy a class of houses inferior to what many a labouring man of the North owns. They are also lacking in that taste and neatness not only inside but out. Surrounded by dilapidated buildings, negro quarters, &c., the 'mansion' can scarcely be distinguished from the other buildings. Many of them look as though they had been permitted to remain unmolested for years. It will be understood that I do not include all in my remarks. Some of those visited were fine old mansions, worthy of the name, with marble floors and frescoed walls, and wine-cellars and dining-halls, which reminded one of stories told of the old English barons. These houses are always surrounded with a piazza ten or twelve feet wide, to afford shade during the hot weather.

"WILL THE NEW SYSTEM WORK ?

"On this subject there is great diversity of opinion. A gentleman, a native of South Carolina, who has spent all his life on a plantation, and now has three under his care, and who was one of the first to take hold of the new movement, when informed of my object in gathering information on the subject, said : 'Don't you say a word unfavourable to the new arrangement. It is working well. Of course there are difficulties to be overcome, but they are fast melting away; and before ten years, aye, five, every sensible planter who has his own interest and that of his country at heart will give it his hearty support.' He believed he should raise one-third more this year than

last; was in favour of the education of the blacks, experience proving that educated labour is the most profitable—those blacks who were the most intelligent being the ones most to be depended upon. This runs contrary to the generally received opinion, but I have no reason to doubt the gentleman's statement, for my limited observation shewed, that what little difficulty there was on the plantations was caused by those negroes whose heads it seemed impossible to get an idea into. Let me add that the gentleman is one of the most intelligent with whom I conversed, and the fact that he has three plantations under his charge shews his worth. The strongest prejudice against free labour comes from the original settlers, who believe as their fathers did, and wish to see no innovations.

"OPPOSITION OF THE PLANTERS.

"This has been the great obstacle which the government has had to contend with through its representatives. So strong was the prejudice against even trying the new system, that several of the planters in the districts named went so far as to give up their plantations rather than submit to the new order of things. By using a conciliatory policy—by kind counsel and advice—many were induced to give it a trial, and most of them acknowledge to day that they are, if not perfectly satisfied, at least willing to give it their firm support. One planter, a Creole, who was thus persuaded, stated that last year, while his neighbours were brooding moodily over their condition, he went to work and harvested the best crop of sugar he had made for years.

"DIFFICULTIES WITH THE FREED MEN.

"There appears to be but little difficulty encountered with the negroes in the working of the new system. Of course there are many minor matters which the planters think necessary to bring to the attention of the Provost-marshal. Scarcely a planter but had some slight difficulty to settle, the planters or overseers having no power to punish. Whenever a negro becomes ungovernable he is put upon the government works without pay. Far the most trouble among the hands is caused by a class of whites, devoid of principle, who are engaged in chopping wood in the rear of the plantations, who, by supplying the negroes with liquor, entice them from the plantations to cut wood. This matter is being looked into by the Marshal, who will bring these violators of law to punishment. On some of the plantations there was an impression at first among the hands that they were not only free, but that the land was to be divided among them; in fact, that they were to live somewhat as their former masters had. It has required time and experience to enlighten them upon the subject, and they are fast learning that liberty does not consist in licence to do as they please. At some places the hands complained

of insufficient food, which was ascertained to have been caused by the negroes dividing with some friend who had no business on the place. On one or two places they refused to work Saturdays, thus only rendering five days' labour when the government demands six.

"COTTON RAISING.

"This is comparatively a new experiment in this section of the State. It has been raised to a trifling extent below Baton Rouge; but as the land is low and flat, and cotton requires upland, it is felt to be a hazardous undertaking. One overseer, who has had many years' experience, gave it as his opinion that cotton would not pay expenses four years out of five, yet he is planting this year 200 acres with that staple. A great part of the land is being planted in cotton the present year, proprietors finding it difficult to procure sugar-cane for seed, and hoping, with the present high prices, it will pay well if they make any thing like a decent crop. The gentleman, above alluded to, informed me that he had planted, or was planting, 200 acres in cotton, 250 acres in corn, and 150 acres in cane. One of the principal difficulties to be contended with is the army-worm, which is very destructive to cotton on low lands.

"SUGAR RAISING.

"Louisiana, it is well known, is or was the principal sugar-producing State in the Union, and sugar and molasses shipped from New Orleans stood very high in the market. Perhaps a short description of the *modus operandi* of raising the cane, &c., will be of interest to those of your readers who have never visited a sugar plantation. The seed is planted about the present time, (sometimes earlier when the season is favourable,) in rows from four to six feet apart. After the cane has matured it is cut up the same as corn at the North. The stubble thus left in the ground remains from three to six years, and has been known to produce a good crop for even eight years. Each stubble throws up several shoots, which are all allowed to grow: the more cane the more sugar, there being but little danger of exhausting the soil. Each year a certain quantity of cane is reserved for planting, which is done by laying it down in rows and covering two or three inches with earth. This cane sprouts and sends up shoots from the joints in the cane. As cane is considered the most exhausting crop, corn is planted as a rotating crop. If from any cause there should be a short crop of cane, the rows are filled in with corn.

"As might be expected, the soil is very rich. But little dressing is used, no pains being taken to make it. When used on sugar lands it produces more cane but less sugar. Instead, therefore, of dressing the land, a rotation of crops is adopted, and a portion of the land allowed to remain untilled.

"PROFITS OF WORKING THE PLANTATIONS.

"If one can believe all that is told him by

those who have had experience in working these plantations, there can be no more profitable investment of capital than to lease or buy one. Let me give you the statistics of two or three estates, which are a fair sample of them all. The first is that of Mr. M., which consisted of between 700 and 800 acres, employing 90 labourers. Government worked the place last year, making a crop worth 60,000 dollars—over 40,000 dollars above expenses. Mr. L. has one of the finest estates on the coast; employs 70 hands; last year cleared 50,000 dollars above expenses. The last I will mention was that of Mr. B., who cultivates 1200 acres, employs 105 hands, and expects the present year, if every thing is favourable, to clear 100,000 dollars above expenses. From these facts your readers may judge of the profits made by those who are fortunate enough to lease a plantation either from the owners or the government. Out of twenty-four estates which were visited, ten were worked by Northern men, and eight of these were from New England. Owing to the condition in which many of the plantations have been left—stripped of mules, carts, ploughs, and every thing else required to work them, they cannot, of course, be leased with much profit for one year, and therefore it is advisable to take them for a longer period. It is too late for those contemplating leasing a plantation to do so the present year, as the planting season is already at hand; and as, in compliance with orders, all estates are being worked this year, they will be in better condition to be worked next year.

"THE EXPENSE OF LABOUR.

"One overseer, who is considered as good, if not the best, in this section of the State, gave it as his opinion that the present system was far more expensive than the old. Per contra, several others affirmed that they considered it cheaper, as they now issued to the negroes only what the government required, while in former years they allowed them all they needed. Perhaps the two statements may be reconciled in a measure by comparing the working force with those who are not able to work on the different plantations. On the first mentioned overseer's estate, more than one-third of those supported are either too young or too old for labour. A generous-hearted man would see that some provision was made for them, especially if they were formerly slaves on the estate. On other plantations not above twelve or fifteen per cent were idlers.

"Yet there can be little doubt that the present system is more expensive to most of the planters than the old. The language of a contraband with whom I conversed gives so correct a reason for this that I will copy it. In answer to questions as to how he liked his present condition as compared with what it was formerly, he replied: 'Well, massa, I felt very sorry at first. Ye see I had a good massa,



a good house to lib in, all I want to eat, plenty ob close, tree pair ob shoes ebery year, and hab meeting two times a week—white man preaching ebery Sunday. Ah, he was a good massa! 'Did the coloured folks on the neighbouring plantations all fare as well?' 'No, sah, guess they didn't. Some ob dem neber get but one pair shoes a year; allers in rags; look like de buzzards arter em. Didn't hab good food, so dey steal it. Dat's de way dey do.' 'Wouldn't you like to be a slave again, with your old master?' 'No, sah, I wants to be free, and if I neber larns any ting myself, wants my children to.'

#### "THE PAY OF THE FREED MEN.

"Those who have examined the order of the Commander of this Department in regard to the allowance of the freed men, will acknowledge that it is liberal. Besides their food they are provided with quarters, fuel, clothing, medical attendance, and, in many cases, the privilege of overwork, raising pigs and poultry, and gathering moss. Besides this, each hand has from one-fourth of an acre to an acre of land to cultivate for himself. On some of the plantations they are allowed Saturday afternoon, while on others the time is deducted if they do not work.

#### "SIZE OF THE PLANTATIONS.

"From what has already been said, your readers will infer that most of the plantations are very large. Those visited all front on the levee, having frequently a mile of front, and run back to the swamps. The cultivated land comprises from 600 to 1500 acres, and the wood land sometimes extends back nine miles. One gentleman, whose estate we stopped at, owns ten plantations under cultivation, and 40,000 acres of uncultivated land in Texas. He is a Northern man, and at present resides at Natchez, Miss. Before the rebellion he was in possession of 1700 negroes, all of whom are, of course, now free. Could these large plantations be divided up into estates of from 200 to 300 acres, worked by enterprising men, it would no doubt have a regenerating influence upon the State. As matters have been, a few influential planters have controlled and moulded legislation, and a man of small means has found it next to impossible to gain a foothold on a plantation. If a man by any means gets hold of a few acres of land, he is so annoyed by the wealthy planters, who have been known to go so far as to send their negroes to steal and destroy the crops, that he is finally compelled to abandon or sell his property, which is incorporated with the neighbouring estates. Still a few of them do, by some means, hold on the even tenor of their way, and, with the assistance of a little hired help, make a handsome living. These places can always be distinguished from their general neatness and thrift—the owners being usually Americans or Germans, who are not afraid of labouring with their own hands.

"As already stated, the plantations all front

on the levee, and each proprietor is expected to see that the levee in front of his estate is kept in order. If it needs repairing or a new one built, if he does not attend to it, the Provost-marshal does, and the expense becomes a first lien on the estate. This levee varies from two or three to sixteen feet in height. The washing of the river is constantly changing the banks, so that a person who builds his house near the river, in time finds it half a mile or more in the rear, while others are compelled to move theirs back to prevent washing away. Many acres are thus added to or deducted from plantations.

#### "EX-PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S ESTATE.

"During our trip we passed the plantation of the rebel General Dick Taylor, formerly belonging to old 'Rough and Ready.' The mansion is a very ordinary story-and-a-half affair, looking decidedly in need of attention. The sugar-mill and quarters were better looking than the average. This estate is now in the hands of the government, and worked, I believe, by a Northern man.

"The above, Mr. Editor, comprises the principal facts which I was enabled to gather from a three days' tour. I do not claim but what there may be some inaccuracies, but the facilities which I enjoyed lead me to the opinion that the statements made are in the main correct. I believe the free-labour system to be a perfect success, and that it only requires time to convince the most inveterate opposer.

"FRANK."

#### HELP FOR THE REFUGEE SLAVES.

If we give prominence to the subject of the present condition of the refugee slaves, and to the efforts being made for them, it is because we consider no more legitimate anti-slavery work can at this time claim the attention and the sympathy of the friends of the negro. We only regret our limited ability to second these benevolent efforts to the full extent of our desire. We subjoin the report of a Meeting held in Birmingham on the 10th ult.; copy of a letter from Richard Cadbury, of Philadelphia, to his uncle, B. H. Cadbury, in Birmingham; and a deeply-interesting extract from a letter of J. Miller McKim's, published in a recent number of the "American Missionary."

#### REFUGEE SLAVES.—COMMITTEE MEETING.

"On the morning of the 10th June a meeting was held in the Committee room at the Upper Priory Schools, of the members of the Committee appointed to take measures to procure a shipload of contributions of manufactures and merchandise, together with donations in money, for the refugees from Slavery in America. The special object of the meeting was to consider the circular proposed to be distributed inviting public co-operation, and also to adopt other measures considered desirable

for the furtherance of the project. Mr. EDWARD GEM presided, and there were present the Rev. W. Heathcote, Messrs. J. C. Woodhill, Underhill (the American Consul), A. Albright, C. Felton, John Yates, B. H. Cadbury, W. Morgan, William White, George Faker, Joel Cadbury, Josiah Pumphrey, and Edges. Several ladies were also present. Mr. Gem was appointed permanent chairman, and several other gentlemen joined the Committee.

"Mr. ALBRIGHT moved the adoption of a circular, which, after stating the present destitute condition of the hundreds of thousands of fugitive negroes who have escaped from Slavery during the present American war, and approving of the suggestion for the freighting of a ship-load of agricultural implements, tools, and other indispensable requisites for use in the service of civilized man, goes on to say:

"Whatever contributions are forwarded from this country are admitted into the United States duty free, and will be consigned to responsible parties, well known on both sides of the Atlantic, who may be trusted to use them in the best possible way for securing the object of the donors, in the relief, education, and permanent improvement of the condition of the freed people. Almost any thing and every thing will come in well for the use of a people who have been aptly described as 'a stripped and perishing multitude.' They will be taught by those self-denying and zealous brothers and sisters of charity who have gone to their assistance from every corner of the land, to use aright every gift they may receive. It may be satisfactory to many to know that this great educational and industrial work has largely fallen into the hands of members of the Society of Friends, being almost without exception unpaid volunteers. A number of the citizens of Liverpool have remitted to the care of the Philadelphia 'Association of Friends for the coloured Freed Men' 500*l*. The American Missionary Association has expended 60,000 dollars, and has 150 persons engaged in this department of service. The Federal Government gives its aid and sanction to this and other organizations. England as well as America owes a debt to the long-enslaved and oppressed negroes. They have toiled without remuneration and without hope to supply Lancashire with cotton, and to build up the commercial greatness of our country. The opportunity is now offered of making them some return; of extending help to them in their struggle for life and freedom, on the broad grounds of Christian philanthropy, aloof from participation in the strife of politics or of war: to give them food, shelter, clothing, along with the simpler elements of secular and religious instruction, in the full assurance, founded on constantly-accumulating proofs, of the strongest character, that they are able and willing to work for their own livelihood when placed under the stimulus of the same motives that influence other races of free men; and

thus temporary help is shewn by experience, which every day affords, to change them at once from objects of pity and charity to independent producers of wealth. The Committee having thus submitted some of the chief features of the case for which they plead, respectfully and urgently appeal for contributions in goods or money. They hope to freight a ship at an early date. This will be at most a fitting acknowledgment of the *George Griswold's* cargo of provisions, sent from the United States for the relief of the Lancashire Operatives."

"Mr. JOHN YATES seconded the adoption of the circular, and, after some slight verbal alterations, it was unanimously approved.

"Mr. ALBRIGHT then read a draft statement and address on the present state and future prospects of the free coloured men, which it was proposed to issue with the circular.

"On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, it was resolved to refer the address to a Sub-committee, with instructions to publish it after revision.

"Donations in money of 50*l*., and in goods to the value of 80*l*. to 100*l*. were announced.

"Some other formal business was then transacted, after which the meeting separated." (From the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, Thursday, June 16, 1864.)

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

"SIR—As you reported last week the meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Freed Men's Aid Society to gather and despatch for their help a ship-load of useful contributions, perhaps you will deem the annexed manuscript of public interest. It is the transcript of the larger part of a letter subscribed, as you will see, by a name well known and respected in Birmingham. The Richard Cadbury who thus writes is the grandson of the venerable townsman still in remembrance among us.

"His letter is a remarkable confirmation of all we have lately put forth as to the—

"1. Immensity of the work.

"2. The necessity for all aid from all quarters, especially on the probability of the field of labour being suddenly enlarged.

"3. The thoroughly active and zealous way in which the Government of Washington co-operates.

"4. The certainty that any aid from Birmingham will be highly valued, and judiciously and conscientiously applied.

"But I will not further trespass on your space to bespeak for the letter itself the attention and response it seems to me to merit.

"Yours, &c.,

"A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREED MEN'S AID ASSOCIATION, &c.

"June 16, 1864.

"Philadelphia, 5 mo. 30, 1864.

"Dear Uncle B. H. Cadbury—I duly received thy letter authorising me to draw on thee

for 907. [part of the 2257. collected by the Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society]. Please express to the Association our thanks for the trust they have reposed in us. We feel it a great responsibility, but are endeavouring to make a good use of all the means placed at our disposal.

"At the next meeting of our Board, I will lay the letter before them, and obtain their direction for the disposition of the two amounts requested to be handed to other parties. . . .

"Our Instruction Committee have had their attention directed lately to Washington City, as the place where the most good could be effected by them. The want of suitable schoolrooms, and of boarding houses for the teachers, has been so great that we have concluded to build for ourselves. A lot has been purchased, and contracts have been entered into for the erection of a large two-storey frame-house, the first storey to be used as a school and class-rooms, and the second as a home for our teachers. The lot cost 750 dols., and the building, furnishing, &c. will cost 6,000 dols. more; a pretty large outlay some of us think, but one which we are fully right in making.

"The [schoolrooms will hold about 300 pupils, and we think the situation at our national capital will attract the attention of the whole people to it, and to the vast work to be done.

"All these poor creatures want seems to be means of learning. They eagerly seize opportunities, and so improve them that in white persons it would be thought to exhibit unusual powers of mind. \* \* \* The stir on your side of the water reacts here. All we can do sometimes seems to me but trifling compared with what must remain undone. If the armies continue to advance, as they are now doing, right into the heart of the slave territory, we must be prepared to see thousands of the most destitute wretches thrown upon us, many of whom will perish before aid can reach them, as far as we are now able to see. We are preparing quantities of clothing to be ready for the early winter. We hope to have 15,000 to 20,000 articles all made up by the 1st of 10th month.

"Our women friends have resumed their labour in sewing, taking garments to keep them busy through the summer; and as most of them are coarse woollen or cotton goods, it will require some self-denial to work them during the hot weather.

"Our store is progressing finely. We think we have done well to start it. Another is about being opened; and if we find the way clear we may have five or six more. [The store or shop supplies all kinds of articles for the use of the coloured people, at cost price.]

"We have borrowed 6000 dollars without interest for two years, as capital, but as all our sales are cash, the receipts help us to pay the bills materially. I notice thy allusion to the

ship-load for the freed men, and hope it may result in a handsome contribution, on which I have no doubt the Government will be glad to remit the duties. The goodwill of almost all those in power to the workers in this cause is a great assistance, and they have shewn to our association every facility. Passes to any point we wished to go to, free transportation for us and our goods, rations for the teachers, and other aid, without which our endeavours would have been almost useless. We have met with the most hearty co-operation from General Butler, in whose department we have been mostly at work—every thing we wanted that was in his power to grant, has been given to us promptly; and we have met with the same treatment from others. As perhaps thee will have something to do with the collection of any articles that may be sent to this country, I thought I would add a list of what we are supplying, for thy own private use, and I would suggest that authority be given, to whoever the cargo be sent, to sell such as they may deem unsuitable, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of others. . . . We are furnishing the schools with books, mostly elementary, but the best and latest edition, writing-books, pens, and slates. Farming utensils: the simpler kinds, hoes, ploughs, harrows, &c. Shoemakers' tools, coopers' and carpenters' tools, knitting needles and yarn—pretty coarse—for heavy stockings, which many of them are learning to make for themselves, will all prove useful.

"The commoner articles of domestic utensils, tin and iron, cups, pans, gridirons, &c.

"These articles we give, or sell sometimes, both taking pay, either all at once, or in instalments, believing it very important to keep up the self-respect of the people, by making them earn the luxuries of life. We furnish in the way of clothing, first, shoes—extra large sizes, for men, women, and children—(shoes are deemed important for health). For women's underclothing, men's and boys' shirts, we use heavy unbleached osnaburg, or sheeting, weighing from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards to the pound, yard wide, when we can get it. The lighter kinds are unserviceable for the rough work. We also for the same purpose take shirting stripes and checks.

"For skirts, heavy, dark, mixed flannel cotton warp preferred, as it is stronger; we also use this material to a small extent for shirts for men and boys. For women and girls' dresses and sacques we use heavy gingham or prints; we make also for the babies frocks, slips, &c. of all wool, red or yellow flannel. Most of our goods are made for the women and children, the men being able to supply themselves from the old soldiers' clothes; but we make boys pantaloons from a heavy coarse, satin or kersey. We have only from the beginning aimed to make up good clothing, the poor, thin materials soon giving way under the rough usage they are subject to. We have also furnished a good many



blankets, and have found the dark, mixed, 10lbs. to the pair, the best.

"In some cases, also, we have been asked for pillow-cases, sheets, &c., for the small-pox hospitals, but hope not to have many wants of that kind in future. Thy interest in this cause has been so great, that I have written all this, believing thee would make the proper use of any information that might be sent, so that must be my apology . . . .

"Affectionately thy nephew,  
"RICHARD CADBURY."

#### THE FREED MEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

"Religion is universal among them. To be sure, in most cases it is a mere sentiment or habit, and not sufficient to preserve them against temptation; but in many cases it is a living and active operative principle. Their convictions are strong and their experiences vivid. They speak of 'seeing God' and 'hearing God' with a simplicity of faith which sounds fanatical, but which, to the philosophical mind is quite consistent with reason. Their spiritual conceptions are like sight or sound; and thus it is that they are supported in their trials. God is a present refuge to them in every time of trouble.

"Francis," said I to an old gray-haired man who was conning over his spelling-book, 'why do you take the trouble to learn to read? You say it is hard work and very discouraging: why do you try?' 'Because, massa, I want to be satisfied; I want to read de word of God.' 'But can't you know the word of God without reading it in a book?' 'Yes, massa, I do know it, I know it *here*!' striking himself on the breast; but I want to read it for myself. I had asked the same question of an elderly woman on the Sabbath previous, at Sabbath-school. She was one of those spiritual-faced ones whom you will sometimes find among the most illiterate. Her countenance told a story of suffering and of triumph. 'Tamar,' said I, 'why, at your age, do you take so much trouble to learn to read?' 'Because I want to read de word of de Lord.' 'But can't you know the word of the Lord without reading it?' 'Yes, massa, I can *hear* it, but I want to *read* it.' 'How can you *hear* it?' 'I hear de voice *here*,' laying her hand on her breast. 'When, Tamar, did you ever hear it?' Turning upon me her full and deep eyes, she said, 'One morning sa; one morning I went out to de woods before daylight to pray. My heart was full of sorrow; and when I was praying, de Lord spoke to me.' 'And what did he say, Tamar?' 'He said: Tamar! all your sins is forgiven; you're my chile.' 'Well,' said I, waiting for her to go on. 'Den I was filled with lub and joy; my heart was full of lub for ebrybody.' 'Not for your old master, too, Tamar?' 'Yes, sir, for my mas-

ter and ebrybody.' Now, who will say that this old woman had not heard the voice of God? And whose religious faith will bear a stronger test than hers?

"Religion has afforded these people their only resource: they have no amusements, no diversions, no social visiting. Their children have no plays—no games whatever. The 'praise-house' (prayers-house, as the hut in which they hold their meetings is called) is their only recreation. Here, as one of their songs goes, they

Sing and pray  
Their souls away,

in sweet forgetfulness of their wrongs.—J. M.

"J. M. McKim."

#### ITEM.

**CRUELTY TO A SLAVE IN RICHMOND.**—It will be seen by the following that Slavery is not dead yet, though some of its victims are almost. During the session of the Mayor's Court on Saturday morning, a young German, giving his name as Charles F. Reese, called officer Kelly out of the court-room, and, showing him a small, black negro girl, told him he wanted her taken into custody for stealing his pocket-book. Seeing from her drooping look that the girl was suffering from some cause, Kelly asked her what was the matter. She told him that she was almost dead; that Reese had beaten her almost to death. On examination, he found that she had been literally cut to pieces with a cowhide, from the heels to the top of her head. There was not a square inch of her body which was not bruised and gashed in the most horrible manner, and blood was trickling even from her head. Kelly asked Reese why he had beaten the negro in that manner. Reese said she had stolen his pocket-book, and he was determined to whip her until she confessed what she had done with it; and after whipping her to this extent, she had said she gave it to a free negro, but the free negro had never seen her before, and that he wanted Kelly to whip her again. Kelly brought both parties before the Mayor, who, having heard the circumstances, committed Reese to jail for future examination, and ordered a physician to be sent to see the girl. Kelly took the girl to the upper watch-house, and called in a physician, who ordered her to be stimulated and kept comfortable. Up to last evening, though repeatedly dosed with whiskey, she had laid in an almost insensible condition, and had eaten nothing. The girl is about ten or eleven years of age, and says she belongs to Mrs. Davis.—(*Richmond Whig*, April 7, 1864.)

## The Anti-Slavery Reporter.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

OUR Subscribers are solicited to take notice that their Subscriptions to the Anti-Slavery Society's Funds, and to the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, fall due on the 1st of January every year. They are respectfully requested to forward the amounts due, by Post-office Order, payable to L. A. Chamerovzow, at the Post-office, Moorgate Street, E.C., London.

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### THE SLAVE-TRADE PAPERS.

THE Slave-trade Papers annually presented to Parliament have been issued only within the last five weeks. We append the principal reports on the extent of the traffic during the year 1862-63, merely premising that Mr. Christie, lately British Minister at Rio, makes the following emphatic statement with reference to it, in a despatch to Earl Russell, dated February 26, last year :

"On two cardinal points on which I early expressed decided opinions to your lordship, my opinions remain unchanged : there is no possibility of a revival of Brazilian slave-trade ; and there is no sign of effort or preparation for the abolition of Slavery."

Upon the latter point we are in a position to affirm that Mr. Christie is in error, and hope in our next to furnish authentic information upon this point.

With regard to the Slave-trade Reports, we prefer leaving them to speak for themselves, reserving our comments for a more convenient opportunity, when we shall also give additional extracts from these papers.

#### "WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

"Her Majesty's Judge to Earl Russell.—(Received November 10.)

"Sierra Leone, Sept. 30, 1863.

"MY LORD,—I have the honour to lay before your lordship my report on the slave-trade for the year ending this day.

"During the above period one case has been adjudicated by the British and Foreign Mixed Courts of Justice established in this Colony, that of the Netherlands barque *Jane*, which vessel was condemned by the British and Netherlands Court on the 10th of December 1862,

on the ground of being equipped for and engaged in the slave-trade.

"There can be little doubt, however, in the case of this vessel, that her Dutch nationality was merely nominal, and assumed for the purposes of fraud: she was originally an American vessel, and had already been known on this coast as a successful slaver under the name of the *Fleet Eagle*. It is most probable that her supercargo, an American, who described himself as a native of the Southern or Confederate States of America, was the real owner of the ship as well as of the cargo.

"The total number of cases adjudicated by the Mixed Courts up to the present date amounts to 534, and the number of slaves emancipated and registered by these Courts remains the same as at the date of my last Annual Report, namely, 56,935.

"During the year one vessel only has been condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this colony under the Act of the 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 73. This vessel, a schooner, name unknown, was captured on the South Coast in the neighbourhood of Cape Lopez with 368 slaves on board: of these, 120 died before adjudication, and the remainder, 248 in number, have been emancipated and registered in this colony.

"Five native canoes have also been condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court under the Act 5 Geo. IV., cap. 113: these canoes, having amongst them thirty-five domestic slaves on board, were captured in a batch in the River Sherbro under the Governor's Deputation of Vice-Admiralty, and the whole of the slaves were emancipated and registered.

"With regard to the coast north of the Bight of Benin, I may say with certainty that there has been no slave-trade during the past year, nor do I think, with the possible exception of the Rivers Nunez and Pongas, that there is any probability of its being ever revived on that part of the coast.

"I have no information enabling me to give any accurate particulars respecting the state of the slave-trade in the Bights of Benin and Biafra and on the South Coast, but it is certain that the trade on the whole West Coast has been, during the past year, reduced to an extremely low ebb.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. SKELTON."

"EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

"Her Majesty's Commissioners to Earl Russell. (Received November 23.)

"Cape Town, Oct. 1, 1863.

"(Extract.) In compliance with your lordship's instructions, we have the honour to lay before your lordship our Report upon the slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa during the year ending the 30th ultimo.

"We have heard of only one case in which slaves have been shipped from the Portuguese possessions for Cuba: this is said to have been effected by a Spanish brig early in January last, a little to the north of Pomba Bay, the slaves being shipped from Ibo. Upon this

statement we must, however, remark, that we have reason to suppose that our information is very imperfect, and most probably falls far short of the actual facts: thus, for instance, in our Annual Report last year, we stated the number of these vessels at three, whereas we have now learned, from a source upon which we can rely, that at least six vessels succeeded in carrying off cargoes for the West Indies during the year 1861-62.

"The exportation from places within the Portuguese dominions is still continued in Arab dhows, to Madagascar and the Comoro Islands, for the supply of Mayotta and Nosbeh; but it is with much pleasure that we have learned, that although some thousands are still taken, this branch of the trade has declined very much during the last two years, and that the falling off may principally be attributed to the exertions of the Governor-General of Mozambique, Senhor Tavarez d'Almeida, who has taken pains to induce the slave-dealers to turn their attention to legitimate commerce. But it should be remembered, that beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the seat of Government, this officer has but little power. The Portuguese, except in the towns, are hardly under the control of the Governor-General, and for some years to come, any serious diminution in the trade must only be looked for from the cessation of the demand for slaves in other countries.

"In the trade to the northward of Cape Delgado, we regret to say we can report no diminution. It is carried on as briskly as heretofore. The number of dhows taken up to the date of the latest advices from the coast was twelve: of these, ten have already been condemned, seven as good prizes to Her Majesty's ship *Gorgon*, one to Her Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, and two to Her Majesty's ship *Penguin*; the remaining two, which have not yet been brought before the Court, were taken by Her Majesty's ship *Rapid*. All the vessels condemned were equipped for the slave-trade; but from two of them, slaves estimated by the witnesses at 160 in number were seen to be landed before the captors could succeed in boarding the dhows. Forty-two slaves are reported as taken in one of the *Rapid's* prizes.

"We venture again to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the insufficiency of the cruisers sent to this station to deal with the slave-trade carried on in the Arab dhows. These vessels are from 100 to 200 tons burthen, of light draught of water, well suited to run in and out of the numerous small ports open to them on the coast, and, in many cases, well manned and armed. In the absence of any accurate survey of the coast, cruisers of the large class now employed cannot act with efficiency near the shore, and the service is therefore carried on by means of their boats, which have neither the speed nor the force requisite to cope with vessels of the class above mentioned. The revolution in Madagascar also rendered it necessary to withdraw the vessels to which the watching of the enormous extent of coast is entrusted, so that, during the pre-

sent year, the work will have been much interfered with, and for some time the slave-dealers will have carried on their trade almost without interruption. The Commissioners have in former Reports recommended that the number of cruisers should be increased, and we see reason now to repeat the recommendation, and to represent to Her Majesty's Government, that an addition of at least five vessels of the class of gun-boats, which we believe will be found best suited for the service, should be made to the force now at the disposal of the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief."

"CUBA.

"Her Majesty's Acting Commissary Judge to Earl Russell.—(Received October 29.)

"Havana, Sept. 30, 1863.

"MY LORD,—On reviewing the state of the slave-trade between Cuba and the coast of Africa during the twelve months ending this day, it is with no ordinary pleasure that I have the honour of reporting to your lordship that a most decided decrease has taken place in that shameful traffic.

"The accompanying statement, which I beg leave to lay before your lordship, shews that the number of slaves landed in this island since the 30th of September last amounts to 5630, and with the usual addition of one-third for those introduced without the knowledge of the authorities, the total is 7507, of which eleven per cent. were captured after landing.

"The number of vessels which are positively known to have sailed from this port for Africa, and which are suspected of being intended for the slave-trade, amounts only to two, as per statement herewith, shewing a very marked improvement in the vigilance of the Spanish authorities: in fact, it is a rare thing for a slave-vessel to start from this side, there being much greater facilities for fitting out adventures of this nature from Peninsular and French ports, especially Bordeaux and Marseilles.

"The arrival of Captain-General Don Domingo Dulce was hailed at first with pleasure on the part of the slave-traders, who are chiefly Catalans, and it was thought that the popular ex-Governor-General of their native Province would shut his eyes to the slave-trade, as most of his predecessors had done, and that the Camarilla at the Government House would be composed of persons addicted to that infamous traffic.

"A short time sufficed to dispel the illusion. General Dulce at once gave out his fixed determination to put down the slave-trade, and to maintain the dignity of Spain by adhering strictly to the stipulations of the treaty with Great Britain for the abolition of that disgraceful traffic.

"His Excellency seized the first opportunity of shewing that he was in earnest by sending Messrs. Tuero and Duranona, two noted slave-traders, out of the island, and he has removed to the Peninsula every Lieutenant-Governor or other officer whom he has had reason to suspect of collusion with the slave-traders.

"In July last General Dulce took a still stronger measure, by removing Don Pedro



Navasques, the Political Governor of Havana, and of sending him to Spain, for alleged acceptance of bribes for the sale of slave-passes.

"Notwithstanding these examples, and the notorious determination of the Captain-General to act summarily with all those who are caught infringing the law in this respect, such is the great temptation, and such are the inducements to introduce African slaves here, that the slave-trade cannot be entirely put an end to, unless very strong measures are sanctioned by Spain, such as declaring it piracy, or by revoking the 9th Article of the Penal Law, which in its present state is only a protection to the slave-trader.

"I have the pleasure of reporting to your lordship, that from the most reliable information I have been able to obtain on the subject, there is no doubt that the slaves in this island are treated very much better than they were even a few years ago. There is certainly vast room for improvement yet, but every amelioration of the condition of this wretched class must be welcomed with joy by every well-wisher of humanity.

"The night system during crop-time is being gradually, although indeed very gradually, abolished.

"Those enlightened planters who have adopted the plan of allowing their negroes their natural rest from ten P.M. until six A.M. have found that they have much less sickness upon their plantations, that their negroes can perform with ease all the work which is required of them, and that the advantages of good treatment and of rational hours have been clearly shewn by larger returns, a more perfect economy, and by the cheerfulness of their slaves, which was a thing formerly unknown in this island.

"What effect the war in America will have upon the slave-question in this island it is difficult to foresee. There is no reason why the slave-population in Cuba should not increase by natural means as it has done in the Southern States of the neighbouring continent; and the present Captain-General is perfectly satisfied that further importation from Africa is quite unnecessary.

"I understand that all ideas of emancipation have been abandoned, but that the Spanish Government is, at last, in earnest in putting an end to the slave-trade.

"Such a result can only be attained by strengthening the powers of the present honourable-minded and determined Captain-General of Cuba.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed) JOHN V. CRAWFORD."

### THE TWO PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTIONS.

Our readers are probably aware that it is the practice in the United States, some months before the expiration of the quadrennial term of the Presidential office, to nominate, in Convention, specially convoked, the candidates for the Presidency. When parties

were divided into pro-slavery and free-soil, afterwards republican, the contest was for two distinct principles, and on this side we were accustomed to regard any accession to the numbers of the Republicans as a direct gain to the anti-slavery cause, its members being pledged to certain limited anti-slavery measures. The election of Mr. Lincoln, and the secession of the South, destroyed this state of things, leaving the Democrats—the political allies of the slaveholders—pitted against the Republicans. The progress of public opinion and of the war has stranded the Democrats as a party, and left the field to the Republicans. Under these circumstances, one would think that, having a common basis of union, there ought to be no divergence of opinion as to the most suitable candidate for the Presidency; but, strange to say, the Republicans are themselves split up into two sections, having each a policy and a representative. It is a remarkable sign of the times, that although one party designates itself the "Radical Democracy," the vital point of difference between it and the "National Unionists" is as to the mode of amending the Constitution in a manner most hostile to Slavery, although we own our inability to appreciate the distinction. The "Radical Democracy" is supported by the *Principia*, a paper admirably conducted, having the Rev. W. Goodell and the Rev. Dr. Cheever as editors, and its nominee is General Fremont, the unsuccessful Republican candidate in 1856. The "National Unionists" have re-nominated Mr. Lincoln, and these are supported by W. Lloyd Garrison and a large number of this class of Abolitionists. Arrayed against them, however, are some of their former allies, chief amongst whom we find Wendell Phillips. In a letter of his to E. Gilbert, of New York, Chairman of the National Fremont Club, of that city, and one of the Committee of management for his election, we find stated the reasons which appear to have influenced him to turn his back upon Mr. Lincoln, and which it is necessary to reproduce, in order to a correct understanding of this singular contest. It was read at the Cleveland Convention which assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, May 31st, ult., and was as follows:—

"Boston, May 27.

"DEAR SIR—I deeply regret that it is out of my power to attend the Cleveland Convention. Allow me to suggest one or two things which I hoped to urge on its attention.

"Without denying what the friends of the administration claim—that it has done something towards crushing the rebellion—my charge against it is that it has not done half that it should and could have done toward that end, had it used the means in its hands with an earnest and single purpose to close the strife

thoroughly and for ever. It has thought more of conciliating rebels than of subduing them. It has avowedly forborne the use of lawful and efficient means (to wit, the abolition of slavery) until it was thought indispensable, and even then has used it in a half-hearted, halting way, wishing to save the feelings of rebels. We had three tools with which to crush the rebellion; men, money, and the emancipation of the negro. We were warned to be quick and sharp in the use of these, because every year the war lasted hardened the South from a rebellion into a nation, and doubled the danger of foreign interference. Slavery has been our great trouble in the past, and, as every man saw, was our great danger in the future. Statesmanship said, therefore, seize at once the God-given opportunity to end it, at the same time that you, in the quickest, shortest, and cheapest manner, annihilate the rebellion!

"For three years the administration has lavished money without stint, and drenched the land in blood, and it has not, even yet, thoroughly and heartily struck the slave system. Confessing that the use of this means is indispensable, the administration has used it just enough to irritate the rebels, and not enough to save the State. In sixty days after the rebellion broke out, the administration suspended *habeas corpus* on the plea of military necessity—justly. For three years it has poured out the treasure and blood of the country like water. Meanwhile, Slavery was too sacred to be used:—that was saved, lest the feelings of rebels should be hurt. The administration weighed treasure, blood, and civil liberty against Slavery, and, up to the present moment, has decided to exhaust them all, before it uses *freedom*, heartily, as a means of battle.

"Mr. Lincoln's friends tell us that if he is re-elected, he is re-elected to pursue the same policy, and obey the same Cabinet. What will be the result of another four years of such policy? Unless the South is recognised, the war will continue; the taxation needed to sustain our immense debt, doubled by that time, will grind the labouring men of the North down to the level of the pauper-labour of Europe; and we shall have a Government accustomed to despotic power for eight years—a fearful peril to Democratic institutions.

"Mr. Lincoln's model of reconstruction is the experiment in Louisiana, which puts all power into the hands of the unchanged white race, soured by defeat, hating the labouring class, plotting constantly for aristocratic institutions. To reconstruct the Rebel States on that model is only continuing the war in the Senate chamber after we have closed it in the field. Such reconstruction, leaving the South with its labour and capital at war, puts the whole payment of the debt on the industrious North, and in that way it will hang on us for a century. Such reconstruction makes the freedom of the negro a sham, and perpetuates

Slavery under a softer name. Such reconstruction, leaving the seeds of discontent and division in the South in places of power, tempts and facilitates another rebellion, at the instigation or with the aid of French Mexico. Such reconstruction dooms us to a second or third-rate place among nations, and provokes foreign insult and aggression.

"There is no plan of reconstruction possible within twenty years, unless we admit the black to citizenship and the ballot, and use him, with the white, as the basis of States. There is not in the Rebel States sufficient white basis to build on. If we refuse this method, we must subdue the South and hold it as territory until this generation of white men has passed away, and their sons, with other feelings, have taken their places, and northern capital, energy, and immigration have forced their way into the South. Should we adopt that plan, and wait for those changes, twenty years must elapse before we can venture to rebuild States. Meanwhile, a large and expensive army, and the use of despotic power by a Government holding half its territory and citizens as subjects, make every thoughtful man tremble for the fate of free government. A quick and thorough re-organization of States on a Democratic basis, every man and race equal before the law, is the only sure way to save the Union. I urge it not for the black man's sake alone, but for ours—for the nation's sake. Against such recognition of the blacks, Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by prejudice and avowal. Men say, if we elect him he may change his views. Possibly. But three years have been a long time for a man's education in such hours as these. The nation cannot afford more. At any rate, the Constitution gives us this summer an opportunity to make President a man fully educated. I prefer that course.

The administration, therefore, I regard as a civil and military failure, and its avowed policy ruinous to the North in every point of view. Mr. Lincoln may wish the end—peace and freedom—but he is wholly unwilling to use the means which can secure that end. If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected I do not expect to see the Union reconstructed in my days, unless on terms more disastrous to liberty than even disunion would be. If I turn to General Fremont, I see a man whose first act was to use the freedom of the negro as his weapon. I see one whose thorough loyalty to Democratic institution, without regard to race—whose earnest and decisive character, whose clear-sighted statesmanship and rare ability, justify my confidence that in his hands all will be done to save the State that foresight, skill, decision, and statesmanship can do.

"I think the convention should incorporate in its platform the demand for an amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting Slavery everywhere within the Republic, and forbidding the states to make any distinction among their

citizens on account of colour or race. I think it should demand a reconstruction of states as speedily as possible on the basis of every loyal man, white or black, sharing the land and the ballot.

"But if some of these points are not covered, I shall still support its action with all my heart, if it puts the name of Fremont or Butler on its flag. Fremont is my first choice, but I can support either of them; and this is an hour of such peril to the Republic, that I think men should surrender all party and personal partiality, and support any man able and willing to save the State.

"If the Baltimore Convention shall nominate Mr. Lincoln, then I hope we shall fling our candidate's name, the long-honoured one of J. C. Fremont, to the breeze, and appeal to the patriotism and common sense of the people to save us from another such three years as we have seen. If, on the contrary, the Baltimore Convention shall give us the name of any man whom the radicals of the loyal States can trust, I hope we shall be able to arrange some plan which will unite all on a common basis, and carry our principles into the Government.

"Wishing you all success, and prepared to second your efforts to remove this administration,

I am, yours, &c.,

"WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"Edward Gilbert, Esq., New York."

It will be seen that the new political party does not mean compromise of any kind, and that its hostility to Mr. Lincoln arises from his alleged want of thoroughness. How far its own principles transcend, in this respect, those of the National Unionists, must be judged of by a comparison of the respective "platforms" of these two parties, as submitted to their respective Conventions. The following is the one laid before the Cleveland Convention, which has nominated General John Charles Fremont of California for President, and John Cochrane of New York for Vice-President.

#### PLATFORM OF THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

"First, That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

"Second, That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

"Third, That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

"Fourth, That the rights of free speech, free press, and the *habeas corpus* be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

"Fifth, That the rebellion has virtually destroyed Slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended so as to prohibit its re-establishment, and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

"Sixth, That integrity and economy are de-

manded, at all times, in the administration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

"Seventh, That the right of asylum, except for crime and subject to law, is a recognised principle of American Liberty, that any violation of it cannot be overlooked, and must not go unrebuked.

"Eighth, That the national policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine" has become a recognised principle, and that the establishment of an anti-Republican Government on this continent, by any foreign Power, cannot be tolerated.

"Ninth, That the gratitude and support of the nation, is due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy, for their heroic achievements and deathless valour in defence of our imperilled country and of civil liberty.

"Tenth, That the one-term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendments.

"Eleventh, That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice-President [shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

"Twelfth, That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belongs to the people, through their representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

"Thirteenth, That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels, and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers, is a measure of justice."

Turn we now to the Baltimore Convention, which assembled at Baltimore (Maryland) on Tuesday the 5th of June ult., and re-nominated Mr. Lincoln as President, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

#### PLATFORM OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

"Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do every thing in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

"Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an 'unconditional surrender' of their



hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigour, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valour, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

"Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favour, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and for ever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and the navy who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honour of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valour, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honourable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

"Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

"Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should

characterize the administration of the Government.

"Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of colour, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violations of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nations, in the time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

"Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which, in the past, has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

"Resolved, That we are in favour of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

"Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that, for this purpose, we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

"Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European Power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent, and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such Power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

The 5th clause of the Cleveland platform goes further, in words, than any resolution of the Baltimore declaration, inasmuch as it asserts that all men should be secured absolute equality before the law. We fail, however, to perceive any distinct pledge that measures shall be adopted to carry out this principle, and the phraseology is so guarded as to reduce that part of the clause to the proportions of a mere platitude. Even the eleventh clause partakes of this character, and is only an assertion of opinion, not a pledge of action, although much is made of it as a distinctive feature of the "platform." In all other respects the two are identical, and it is scarcely possible to avoid coming to the conclusion that the promoters of the Cleveland Convention are more factious than patriotic. Such, at least, is our's, after a close examination of the two declarations. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 9th of the Cleveland resolutions will be found identical in spirit, though not in terms, with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, and 11th resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, and these are all

vital points of republican policy. For the sake of the cause we deeply regret the division in the ranks of the Republicans and Abolitionists, for although we have no personal interest in the result of the elections, we believe in the thorough honesty of purpose of Mr. Lincoln, and that, on account of what he has already done, he is entitled to the confidence of his countrymen for another term of office.

#### EARL RUSSELL AND THE AMERICAN CONTEST.

IN the House of Lords, on the 29th of April ultimo, Earl Russell made the following remarks on the American struggle, at the close of his speech on the subject of the fitting-out of war-ships for the Confederates. Events, as it appears to us, have somewhat altered his lordship's views, in so far as this is the first time he has stated, in so many words, that at least on one side the declaration of sentiment was in favour of the perpetuity of Slavery.

"Having explained what was the course we took, let me again say that I think that we are bound to maintain our neutrality in the contest between the two parties on the continent of North America. Great issues are there under trial, and no issue greater than the question of what will become of those 4,000,000 of the negro race, which have hitherto been retained as slaves in the United States. For my part, I never have been able to feel much sympathy with either of the contending republics of the United and Confederate States. I saw that on the one side there was a declaration in favour of the perpetuity of Slavery, and on the other there seemed to be no measures taken even to undo that unholy compact contained in the Constitution of the United States, by which a slave coming into a Free State, however much he may have suffered in endeavouring to reach that Free State, is liable to be again restored to his master. It is to be hoped, with respect to this contest in North America, with whatever calamities it may be fraught, whatever slaughter may be committed, and whatever industries may be interrupted, that Providence will decree that some atonement for all the misery shall be made to mankind, and that the issue will be one which will place those four millions of the black race in a condition of freedom—in that condition which may hereafter lead to their prosperity by the proper employment of that liberty which the United States have proclaimed as the most sacred principle of their constitution. It is evident that it must be left to the contending Powers to work out this great problem, and I, for my part, should think it a great misfortune if this country should be

obliged, by any paramount considerations, to take a part in the present contest. It may be that the result of this contest, the beginning of which we all deplored, the continuance of which we all regret—it may be that the end of this contest may see that sin, that crime, that detestable state of Slavery, for ever abolished from among civilized nations."

#### DEATH OF JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

THE following sketch of the life of this distinguished friend of the slave is taken from the *New-York Tribune*:

"He was born at Athens, Bradford Co., Pa., Oct. 6th, 1795. When he was ten years old his parents became settlers of Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in the Western Reserve, since famous by its devotedly anti-slavery politics. When seventeen years old, in 1812, he entered the army as a substitute for his brother, and saw service against the Indians near Sandusky Bay. Subsequently he taught school, began the law in 1817, studying with Elisha Whittlesey, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1826, his public political life commenced with his choice as a representative to the State Legislature. Declining a re-election, he pursued his profession till 1838, and in that year was chosen to Congress to succeed his instructor, Mr. Whittlesey. Henceforward his career became part of the history of the anti-slavery movement.

"His principles were settled long before he entered Congress. At the beginning of his service as a representative he became identified with the champions of anti-slavery. By the side of John Quincy Adams, he defended the right of petition, declared for the abolition of Slavery and the slave-trade in the district of Columbia, and espoused the cause of territorial freedom. But those were the days when freedom of speech in Congress was at the mercy of a slaveholding oligarchy, and Mr. Giddings' first attempt to be heard against the slave-trade, in 1839, was a vain one. In 1841, he found leave to speak against the Florida war as a pro-slavery contest. In 1842, came the celebrated *Creole* case, in which slaves on board a vessel of that name, sailing from Virginia for New Orleans, rose against their kidnappers, and carried the vessel into a British port. Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, demanded indemnification from the British Government, and Mr. Giddings, on the 21st of March, offered a series of resolutions in Congress, declaring, after a statement of general principles of liberty, that the Africans of the *Creole* had violated no law in resuming their natural rights, and that

any attempt to re-enslave them was unconstitutional, and incompatible with the national honour. Mr. Giddings, however, at the solicitation of party friends, withdrew his resolutions, and for offering them was censured by the House. Resigning his seat, he was re-chosen by a great majority, and thereafter was re-elected for successive terms till 1859, a period of twenty-one years.

"He strenuously opposed the compromise measures in 1850; in these, as in other cases, subordinating his party associations to the demands of conscience and of the anti-slavery cause. He was hated by the pro-slavery leaders in Congress, and the pro-slavery parties of the country, as perhaps no political leader except John Quincy Adams had been, but no amount of opposition, or of personal peril, or of sacrifice, ever caused him to falter.

"Mr. Giddings was appointed by President Lincoln, Consul-General for Canada in 1861, and had since discharged the duties of that office at Montreal.

#### ANTI-SLAVERY IN THE CHURCHES.

We extract from *Friends' Review* of the 6th ultimo, the subjoined interesting record, as significant of the change which has come over the Northern religious denominations, on the subject of Slavery—

"Several Religious Conferences are now or were recently meeting in this city, and as accounts of their proceedings are published in the newspapers, great interest has been excited by their decided anti-slavery manifestations. In past times there was much truth in the assertion that 'The church is the bulwark of American Slavery.' So far as regards the religious denominations to which we have alluded, their views in reference to emancipation have been thoroughly changed by the rebellion of the slaveholders. It has been already stated in our summary of news that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in this city, has agreed, by a vote of 190 to 8, to an alteration of the discipline by which slaveholders, as well as slave-traders, will be excluded from membership. Subsequently to this action, the following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted, and they may justly be regarded as expressing the sentiments of several other recent Religious Conventions:

"Resolved, That we regard our calamities as resulting from our forgetfulness of God, and from Slavery, so long our nation's reproach, and that it becomes us to humble ourselves and forsake our sins as a people, and hereafter, in all our laws and acts, to honour God.

"That we will use our efforts to make such a change in the Constitution of our country as shall recognise the being of God, our dependence upon him for prosperity, and also his word as the foundation of civil law.

"That we regard Slavery as abhorrent to the principles of our holy religion, humanity, and civilization, and that we are decidedly in favour

of such amendments to the Constitution, and such legislation on the part of the States, as shall prohibit Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, throughout all the States and Territories.

"That while we deplore the evil of war that has filled our land with mourning, we rejoice in the sublime manifestations of benevolence it has developed, as seen in the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and in the Associations formed to aid the vast multitudes who have recently become freemen, and that we pledge to these institutions our hearty co-operation and support."

"In view of the past course of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the adoption, with but two or three dissenting voices, of the following preamble and resolution, by the Convention of that church, sitting in Pittsburg last week, is still more remarkable;

"Whereas, There exists in this country an organized and armed rebellion, whose purpose is the destruction of our National Union and the perpetuation of Negro Slavery.

"And whereas, This rebellion has more and more assumed a character of barbarous fanaticism, and murderous ferocity on the part of the enemies of the nation; therefore, in view of the causes and character of this struggle,

"Resolved, That we hereby declare our unflinching allegiance to the Government of the United States, and that we pledge it our willing devotion and service, and that as a body of Christians we will ever pray that in God's own time and way this rebellion may be put down, that oppression and Slavery, in all its forms, may be done away; that freedom of body and mind, political and religious, may everywhere prevail; that the emancipated negroes, whom God in his providence is committing to our care, may be the objects of our liberal and Christian regard and instruction; that war may soon cease throughout all our borders; and that our now lacerated country may again be so united, that from the lakes on the North to the gulf on the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there shall be one Union, one Government, one Flag, one Constitution, the whole culminating in the higher glory, which shall make this nation Emanuel's land—a mountain of holiness, and a fit dwelling-place of righteousness."

#### ITEM.

SLAVE CHILDREN OF SOUTHERN REBELS.—A week or two ago the anniversary meeting of the National Freedmen's Relief Association was held at New York. After speeches by William Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, and others, a smart, bright-eyed, light-haired little fellow, eight years of age, was introduced to the audience, and, in a neat little speech, gave them his history, saying that his father had been a lawyer in Western Virginia, but that he had sold him and his mother, and that they had been again sold, his mother for 500 dols. and he for 200 dols., and sent into Louisiana. He gave a good description of the happiness felt by the negroes when they heard Farragut's guns, and of their love for Generals Butler and Banks, who had freed them, established schools for them, and given them such chances for advancement. A little daughter of the rebel General Huger, who



was also present, recited a little poem in a very modest manner, which completely won for her the affections of all the ladies present. There was also a little daughter of a rebel officer, who is supposed to have been killed on the *Mer-rimac*, but she was too young to speak in public. The children are perfectly white, and do not bear the slightest evidences of negro blood: still they were sold by their fathers, and remained slaves until freed by our army.

### THE CONFEDERATE-STATES' GOVERNMENT.

IN consequence of numerous inquiries we publish from a recent number of the *Index*—the organ in this country of the Slaveholders' Confederacy—a list of the various individuals composing the Government thereof.

#### "EXECUTIVE.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President.  
Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President.

#### AIDS TO PRESIDENT.

Colonel W. M. Browne, of Georgia.  
Colonel James Chestnut, of South Carolina.  
Colonel W. P. Johnston, of Kentucky.  
Colonel Joseph C. Ives, of Mississippi.  
Colonel G. W. C. Lee, of Virginia.  
Colonel John T. Wood.

#### PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT.

Burton N. Harrison, of Mississippi.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State.  
L. Q. Washington, Chief Clerk.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Hon. George Davis, of N. C., Attorney-General.  
Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney-Gen.  
Rufus R. Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents.  
G. E. W. Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing.  
R. M. Smith, of Va., Public Printer.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, of S. C., Secretary of Treasury.  
Robert Tyler, Register.  
E. C. Elmore, Treasurer.  
J. M. Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk.  
Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Controller.  
B. Baker, of Florida, First Auditor.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. James A. Seddon, of Va. Sec. of War.  
Judge J. A. Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War.  
R. G. H. Kean, Chief Bureau of War.  
General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General.  
Lieut.-Colonel J. Withers, Assistant-Adjutant and Inspector-General.  
Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Clay, ditto.  
Major E. A. Palfrey, ditto.  
Major Charles H. Lee, ditto.  
Major S. W. Melton, ditto.

Captain Reilly, ditto.

Brigadier-General A. R. Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster-General.

Colonel L. B. Northrop, of S. C., Commissary-General.

Colonel J. Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance.

S. P. Moore, M.D., Surgeon-General.

C. H. Smith, M.D., Assistant Surgeon-General.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Hon. S. B. Mallory, of Fla., Sec. of the Navy.

E. M. Tidball, Chief Clerk.

Com. John M. Brooke, Chief of Ordnance.

Com. A. B. Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance.

Com. J. K. Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail.

Surgeon W. A. W. Spotswood, Chief Med. and Surgeon.

#### POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster-Gen.

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### BIRMINGHAM LADIES' NEGRO'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

WE append a pretty full report of the proceedings of the last Annual Meeting of the above-mentioned active Anti-Slavery organization, chiefly on account of the interesting statement in the Society's Report, concerning the freed men in the United States, and of the idea suggested of contributing a ship-load of articles for their use, to which a more special reference will be found in another column.

"The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Ladies' Negro's Friend Society was held at the Schoolrooms, Upper Priory, on the 12th May ult. There was a large and influential attendance, a large majority being ladies. Mr. EDWARD GEM presided, and among those present were the Mayor, (Mr. W. Holliday), Mr. E. Laundry, Mr. J. A. Allbright, the Rev. C. Vince, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. B. H. Cadbury, Mr. S. A. Goddard, Dr. Lloyd (Wednesbury), Mr. William Hudson, Mr. Alderman Manton, Mr. John Cadbury, Mr. A. Morgan, Mr. Boyce, the Rev. Seneca Winter, the Rev. Mr. Davies, Mr. A. Partridge, Mrs. George Goodrick, Mrs. Sampson Lloyd, Mrs. Joseph Sturge, Mrs. G. B. Lloyd, Mrs. W. Middlemore, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Partridge, Miss Weale, Mrs. T. Avery, Mrs. Taunton, &c. &c. The meeting having been opened by Mr. Laundry reading the 96th Psalm,

"Mr. ALLBRIGHT, in the absence of Mr. Edmund Sturge, read the Report, which began by saying, 'In preparing their Report for the year 1864 the Committee are convinced that there never was a time in the history of the great struggle between Slavery and Freedom in

which there was so much interesting information to be given concerning those who have worn the fetters of Slavery, but who are now rejoicing with grateful delight in the blessings of freedom. We allude especially to the American escaped slaves; every day adds to their number, and to their claims upon those Societies which have been formed for their relief in many large cities, both North and South, under the designation of National Freed Men's Aid Societies, and which are in correspondence with the Freed Men's Aid Society in London and others in the country. These and kindred efforts, though in the first instance set on foot by religious associations and private benevolence, soon proved so efficient, that they won the confidence of the American Government, which now contributes a large amount of pecuniary aid, besides affording its sanction and protection to those engaged in the work. The scheme embraces not only the relief of the immediate and pressing necessities of the refugees, but also their moral improvement, and aims at putting them in the way of maintaining themselves by free labour. The chief rallying-points and camps are placed under the care of superintendents, who are assisted in their work by school teachers and practical agriculturists. The prevalence of distressing sickness—and in thousands of cases—has called for much medical aid and the conversion of sheds or deserted buildings into temporary hospitals. The success which has attended this great undertaking, for providing sustenance, employment, and the means of self-maintenance for these freed people (now numbering more than a million persons) inspires us with confidence that the same course would ensure the same happy results to the whole population in bondage. With Slavery abolished throughout the States of America, we believe that Slavery and the slave trade of Cuba cannot long be maintained. The hope of such a consummation invests the enterprise which is now being carried on in America with indescribable interest. On this ground it would be incumbent on us to record some of the fresh incidents and facts which we are continually receiving from the reports of Generals, Government officers; superintendents, missionaries, and teachers, but having secured the services of Mr. M. D. Conway to address the meeting, we feel assured that his personal statements on the subject will far outweigh in value any information we can supply. We wish, however, to call very special attention to the promising features developed in the character of the freed people by this movement. Evidence has accumulated upon evidence of their ability and willingness to work under the stimulus of the same motives that influence other races to labour. It seems impossible to overrate the importance of securing a full belief in this fact, because it is on the converse of this that Slavery has so long been upheld. Even now it is surprising

how many persons conversant with the coloured people of the West Indies will condemn them as idle, because in every other community the vice of laziness exists in proportion to the causes which tend to produce it. In the grants made by this Society to the schools in the West Indies the Committee are anxious to impress on those who have the charge of them that moral and industrial training are more important than book-learning. They are very desirous that their subscribers and friends should be fully acquainted with the value of the money-gifts which they have enabled the Committee to make to the Missionaries who are labouring so zealously for the enlightenment of the West-India peasantry." The Report then went on to give very favourable accounts of the Society's labours in Demerara, where a normal school for the training of native teachers has been established. In Jamaica the cause was, from several reasons—amongst which were a long-continued drought and shortness of food—languishing; but they hoped confidently that in a short time this state of things would be remedied. Interesting letters, conveying encouraging accounts of the success of schools and settlements, had been received from Antigua, Mendi (Western Africa), Philadelphia, Syracuse, Mantiori, Binghampton, and many other places. The letters, which are full of interest, are too long for production here. The Report proceeded:—"We have been regular subscribers to the *British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, and the *Cotton Supply Association* for many years, and the *Anti-Slavery Reporters* are taken in for our circulation. Their pages evince the wide scope of the Society's operations. The April number notices a meeting at which the Rev. James Long gave the results of his observations during a residence of five months in Russia, expressly to gain an insight into the workings of the Serf-Emancipation Act, and for this end he consulted both the enemies and friends of the measure, English and German residents, as well as Russians. He truly remarks that 'Serf-emancipation is of deep interest, for the anti-slavery cause receives powerful encouragement from it.' It took many years' agitation, and the expenditure of 20,000,000*l.* to emancipate 800,000 slaves in the West Indies. American Slavery has lasted a long time, and is still a fearful blot; but in Russia we have, in the short space of two years, the emancipation of 23,000,000 of a fine race of peasants. To carry out the Act, 1500 unpaid Magistrates of the Peace were nominated by the Government. . . . Many Russians have assured me, since emancipation, a great desire has sprung up in various quarters among the peasantry to read the Scriptures, and they shew their interest by purchasing copies, while, to meet the new state of things, the Greek Church, highly to its credit, is publishing the Russian New Testament at 6*d.* a copy. The

Report proceeded to mention other matters connected with the cause, and to give passages from various encouraging letters; and, in conclusion, the Committee said: "We record with regret the decease of three of our members and friends, who took a heartfelt interest in the work of this society—Mrs. John Evans, of the Wellington Road; Mrs. Bennett, of St. Paul's Square; and Miss Constantine, of Sparkbrook; and in memory of another we subjoin the following minute, passed at our meeting held February 18th, 1864: 'Since our last annual meeting, this Society, with many others, has sustained a loss by the death of the Rev. John Riland. He attached himself to the cause of the slaves when indifference, and even opposition to their freedom, was prevalent in the circles in which he moved, and his interest was maintained to the end of his long life. He received with cordiality visitors to Birmingham identified with anti-slavery movements. In the concerns of our Society he was ever ready to give advice and assistance, and to his judgment the Secretaries had often the privilege of submitting the Reports, which were listened to with the liveliest attention. His subscription was the largest on our list, his name among the first of our benefactors; and it is with feelings of grateful esteem that we announce that a legacy of 50*l.*, has just been received by our Treasurer from his executors.' In reviewing the work of this Society, the last and most pressing thought on our minds before closing the Report is the slave-trade in Cuba. It is due to the memory of Anthony Benezet, Granville Sharp, Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, Sir Fowell Buxton, and our own predecessors, that we should continue our efforts to remove this curse from the nations of Africa. To the God of all the families of the earth let the frequent and fervent petition of all our hearts be offered to hasten the time of this glorious result."

The CHAIRMAN said he assured the meeting he felt highly honoured in being permitted to preside at the annual meeting of this Society—a Society which had existed for forty years save one, this being its thirty-ninth Report. And when they looked at the exertions of the ladies of England in the cause the Society was established to promote, he thought the country must confess that they were greatly indebted to them. Indeed, it had been truly said, that ever since woman was at the tomb of our Saviour, she had been foremost in every good work; and when they viewed the result of their efforts in behalf of this cause they must feel grateful that the hands of Wilberforce, Buxton, and Thornton were strengthened by them. They had been endeavouring to move the hearts of the whole nation more extensively and more effectually towards the interest of the poor negro; and although the meeting must regret that the cause of Slavery had not been as universally sympathized in and sup-

ported as it ought to have been, still there had been a strong feeling aroused against the iniquitous traffic which they were that day met to deplore. Many of the promoters of the cause had since gone from amongst them, but they had not done so without leaving to the wives and daughters of England the sympathetic feelings they entertained themselves. They saw by that meeting how many were taking part in the cause—how many who, having done what they could to abolish Slavery, felt that there was an amount of suffering among the African race after they had gained their liberty, which must be alleviated. And they could not but rejoice, that whilst there was this feeling in England, there was an increase of the same feeling in the Northern States—States where it was a comparatively short time back not near so profound. It was for the purpose of supplying funds towards the relief of the men who were the objects of the sympathy that they were met together that day, and he trusted they would feel that it was not words which were wanted, but something substantial. Support had been afforded in many quarters, and he was sure that the people of Birmingham would not be backward in contributing their share. There was, it was true, the American States' Mission and other Societies in existence for the same object, but Englishmen and Englishwomen must feel, that whilst those Societies were doing their best, there was an absolute call for them to render assistance. They must remember that America had never shut its pockets to English distress; they must remember how it subscribed to the Lancashire distress and other calamities; and therefore they could not, even for that reason, refuse to aid them in the cause of the emancipation of the slaves. They knew that Slavery was a hard bondage, a hard service; they knew that among the many dealers in the traffic few had done the slave any good; and therefore it would be better that they should escape from the Southern States and throw themselves upon the sympathy of the world, than remain at the will of their masters. Should they so escape there was no reason to believe that they could not gain their livelihood. They had only to look to Sierra Leone to see with what rapidity they had educated themselves. There were several schools there, and some of the pupils were capable of competing in our second-class examinations. Then let them do all they could to assist the ladies in this noble work; and, to illustrate the feeling of one of them on the matter, let him mention that she proposed the freighting of a vessel with such implements and materials as would assist the freed men to prosecute those agricultural pursuits to which they had been accustomed. If the manufacturers of the town would help them in this movement, even by contributing the old stock in their warehouses, he had no doubt that the vessel would be soon freighted, and that



another would quickly follow its departure.

The Rev. SENECA WINTER moved that the Report be adopted, printed, and circulated at the discretion of the Committee; that the Treasurer's statement and accounts be approved, and that a Committee be formed to conduct the proceedings during the ensuing year. The reverend gentleman expressed his concurrence in the observations of the Chairman, and remarked that if the ladies press the cause forward in the manner they had done previously, the time was not far distant when the stain of Slavery would be wiped from the world.

The MAYOR said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, and could not refrain from expressing his thanks to the Society for its efforts, and wishing that every success might attend them.

Mr. ALLBRIGHT then read the cash statement, which showed—receipts, 149*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; and expenditure, 142*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance reserved for Free Produce Committee of 7*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Mr. Allbright explained that 200*l.* had since been collected in Birmingham, Bath, Leicester, Stockport, Leeds, and other places.

Mr. M. D. CONWAY (until recently resident in America,) addressed the meeting, commencing by directing attention to a letter written by Abraham Lincoln, intimating his sympathy with the slaves. He congratulated himself and the meeting that such a strong feeling now existed to abolish Slavery in America, and he would, if he could, direct the whole current of sympathy in England to the degraded black people. Those people were thrown upon the hands, not of America and this country simply, but upon all who felt that human hearts were sacred, upon all who felt that wearied travellers on the highway of life might ask and be entitled to a cup of cold water; and if he had any right to stand before them that day, it was because, being an opponent of the traffic, he was driven from the roof of his father (who was himself a slave-owner), by those who scorned his indifference to the escape of the slave. His father was the owner of a hundred slaves, whom he (the speaker) at one time regarded as lukewarm in the cause of their liberty; but when they discovered the slightest indications of his inclinations, they repeatedly accosted him as to how they could be set free. So confident, however, was his father of their loyalty—of the loyalty of slaves who enjoyed as many if not more comforts than any in the neighbourhood—that he wrote a letter, the effect of which was that they would not attempt to leave him; but immediately the Federal army appeared on the opposite side of the river, their desertion quickly commenced. One of these slaves, within six weeks of that time, not only furnished a house, but saved sixty dollars; and fifty more of them tramped to another fugitive's house, where they were found by him, supplied with means to meet their

wants, and removed to a town, their entry to which made them free for ever. At this moment all of them, excepting the young children, were being educated and prospering, and had called upon him and offered to repay him the money which he had advanced them. This was but a single specimen of the character of the negro of Ohio; but as a million of slaves had escaped since the war began, the story was but an illustration of the general feeling. The Federals were ready and were assisting them, and the slaves were equally willing to learn and to work. Every teacher who was sent among them returned favourable reports. The poor blacks felt that their day of redemption was at hand—they felt so—they had a divine insight of it—and woe would it be if they were disappointed: a stigma would it be, not only upon America and this country, but upon the whole civilized world. It was not their cause alone; it was not a cause which one nation alone was to support; it was not a cause which one segment of society was to advocate; but it was a cause which must move to sympathy the heart of every man and woman. Then, this being so, let them contribute their utmost to their accomplishment.

The Rev. C. VINCE moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Conway, whose address he highly complimented. Speaking on the subject of Slavery, he remarked that one of two things must be true, or perhaps both were true, viz. either they overrated the anti-slavery feeling in England, or that feeling had diminished; very likely both were true. When their own slaves were released, it was not from a purely religious Christian feeling. There were political exigencies to be considered, and therefore it might be that the feeling was not now so strong. He hoped that Mr. Conway's pictures of the inclination towards education and industry would prove correct, but for himself he must say he should not be surprised if many of the fugitives or the slaves, when liberated, proved indolent and lawless. This was one of the bitterest effects of their release; but that release was a right established by God, and, as he had said, he trusted Mr. Conway's hopes would be realized. The reverend gentleman concluded by suggesting to the Committee that they should not encourage fugitive slaves to come to this country, because, as he pointed out, the reception they met with prevented them from continuing their intended career, and they were thrown into a state of idleness.

Alderman MANTON seconded the resolution, which, having been adopted,

Mr. W. MORGAN proposed the formation of a Committee to carry out the announcement of the Chairman for the freighting of a ship.

Mr. PARTRIDGE seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. J. J. BROWN, and passed.

Mr. MORGAN remarked that he understood spectacles would be gratefully received by the

negroes; and a lady in the room added that clothing would also be acceptable.

The chair was then taken by Mr. MORGAN, and the usual compliment having been paid, on the motion of Mr. ALLBRIGHT, seconded by Mr. S. A. GODDARD, the meeting terminated.

### Reviews.

*Memoirs of Joseph Sturge.* By the Rev. H. RICHARD; containing an account of his labours in connection with public and philanthropic movements for nearly forty years. London: S. W. Partridge, 9 Paternoster Row; and A. W. Bennett, 5 Bishopsgate Without. Price, in cloth, 16s.

WHEN Joseph Sturge died, a great, because a pre-eminently good man, passed away from our midst. His public career was one of practical benevolence, the outward and visible sign of the inner life which sprang from a profound belief and an abiding faith in the divine principles of Christianity, as applicable to man's everyday conduct. His "Memoirs" have long been looked for, and they will not disappoint expectation. A better qualified biographer than the Rev. H. Richard the bereaved family could not have found; and most admirably has he performed his arduous task. Admitted to the high privilege of Joseph Sturge's private intimacy; associated with him for many years in the peace movement; often his travelling companion; he enjoyed rare opportunities of judging of his character, his strength of purpose, and of the high motives which influenced all his actions. To him, the writing of his friend's biography must have been a labour of love, though deeply tinged with sorrow; and the result is, a grand picture of a Christian, going about in the world, doing his Divine Master's work, with the simplicity of a child, but with the will and heroic courage of an apostle. The great charm of this admirable book consists in its perfect reproduction of our revered friend, as he lived and moved amongst us, and in the close insight we obtain into his character, from almost infancy to maturity. Pre-eminently a Christian, before every thing else, the detail of his life and deeds is but a development of him in this one part. His greatness consisted in his goodness, and his goodness sprang from his Christianity. Faith, Hope, Charity, these three were his, and the greatest of these in abundance.

The record of such a man's life is of inestimable value, and those who read it can scarcely fail to rise from the contemplation of so virtuous a character without feeling how greatly superior are such men, and how vastly more beneficial to the human race are their influence and example, than is the career of the mere world's heroes, many of them scourges of their fellows, and memorable only because of their pre-eminent wickedness.

From a mass of heterogeneous material, Mr. Richard has evolved a most fascinating narrative, and presented us with a complete, though necessarily condensed summary of Joseph Sturge's life and actions, with edifying glances into his private daily life. We rejoice to see justice done to his anti-slavery efforts, especially in view of actual ovations to subordinate, though most worthy and efficient coadjutors. It is not to be denied that the life and soul of the anti-slavery agitation resided in the breast and will and indefatigable activity of Joseph Sturge, admirably seconded by two or three co-workers, of a kindred spirit and purpose, to whom he ever rendered a just tribute of recognition; and that to him alone was chiefly due the overthrow of the apprenticeship system. All this Mr. Richard has made very clear, and he has been equally felicitous in shewing how far he influenced other movements, not second in importance to the cause which first enlisted his sympathies.

The "Memoirs" are interspersed with anecdotes and letters, which enhance their interest, while imparting to them a pleasant lightness; and the fascination of perusal is augmented by the style in which they are penned; a style remarkable for its lucidity and terseness, and, in many instances, for rare elegance.

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